such as gravity, reappear along with other properties in chemistry. Rising to organized bodies, he divides the phenomena which present themselves into twc classes'—those which relate to the individual, and those which relate to the specius—giving rise to what he calls organic physics and social physics. As the result of this discussion, philosophy finds itself naturally divided into six fundamental sciences, of which the succession is determined by a subordination, necessary and invariable, founded, independently of all hypothetical opinion, upon the simple comparison, in a profound manner, of tho corresponding phenomena— these are, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, physiology, and, finally, social physics. The first considers phenomena the most general, the most abstract, and the *ɪɪtrtlicst ɪemoved* from humanity, and which have an influence on nil others without being influenced by them. The phenomena considered in the last are, on the contrary, the most particular, the most complicated, the most Concrete, the *mo*t dirɛcɩly ɪntɛɪcstinfj to man,* and depend more or less on the preceding, without exercising any influence upon tl^cm. *Betweɛn tJtesɪ two extreme*, tin; &'qives nffipcc-inty, of complication, and of the personality of phenomena, lʌoon ɪɪtɪid tutti/ tmymnitinfl, fis ftuso their sncMxsɪw dtɪpcɲdawe.**

It in not to otir present pnrpo.se to inquire into tho merits of this encyclopcodiacal division of the inductive sciences as compared with other schemes, We have alluded fco it. in order to call the attention to the great truth fixed on as its basin, ft'iii to the place which this basis gives to different natural phenomena, *which are urrttnyed according m they are lew or more complicated, larther front or nearer to huinrntity»*

There are certain phenomena so simple and so little complicated, that science, without much difficulty, arranges them into a system. In those departments of nature, science first wade progress, and has continued to this day to make the greatest progress. In other parts of the works of God, the phenomena are more involved in their relations, and in them physical inquiry has made the latest and the least advancement. It, is owing to this difference of complication that astronomy and physics have made great progress when compared with the physiology of plants and animals. In some of the departments of the sciences which di-al with more complex data, M. Comtc acknowledges that it will be difficult; or impossible ever to arrive at clearly defined laws.

The grand aim of science he states to be tho discovery of laws, and, through this discovery, the attainment of foresight, and the power of acting on nature*. ' We ought to conceive the study of nature as destined to furnish the true rational basin of the action of man upon nature, because the knowledge of the laws of phenomena, of which the invariable result is foresight, and it alone, can enable us in active lift* to modify them, the one by the other, to our advantage. In

Short, SOtKNOB WHENCE POBEHIGUT, FORESIGHT WIIKNCB ACTION— 8U(ih W the Simple

formula which expresses in the simplest manner the general

relation of science and art.."[1]}' In the hast complicated departments of nature, science having discovered a number of laws, gives considerable scope to foresight; and man is •enabled to adapt his actions to what he foresees. In other fields in which the ftrranqttmentw are more complicated, foreknowledge, and the power which fore-knowledge confers, have as yet a very limited range; and there are parts of (xud's works, in roqnrd to which it may bo doubted whether science will ever be able to discover tho assemblage of laws, or art to turn them to any proiptable use.

Tho complication of nature, BO baffling to human investigation, appears tnoBt ntrikinply in organized bodies. M. Comtc sayp—" Every property of an organized

* Pp. 90, 07. Tul I. pp. 62, (13.